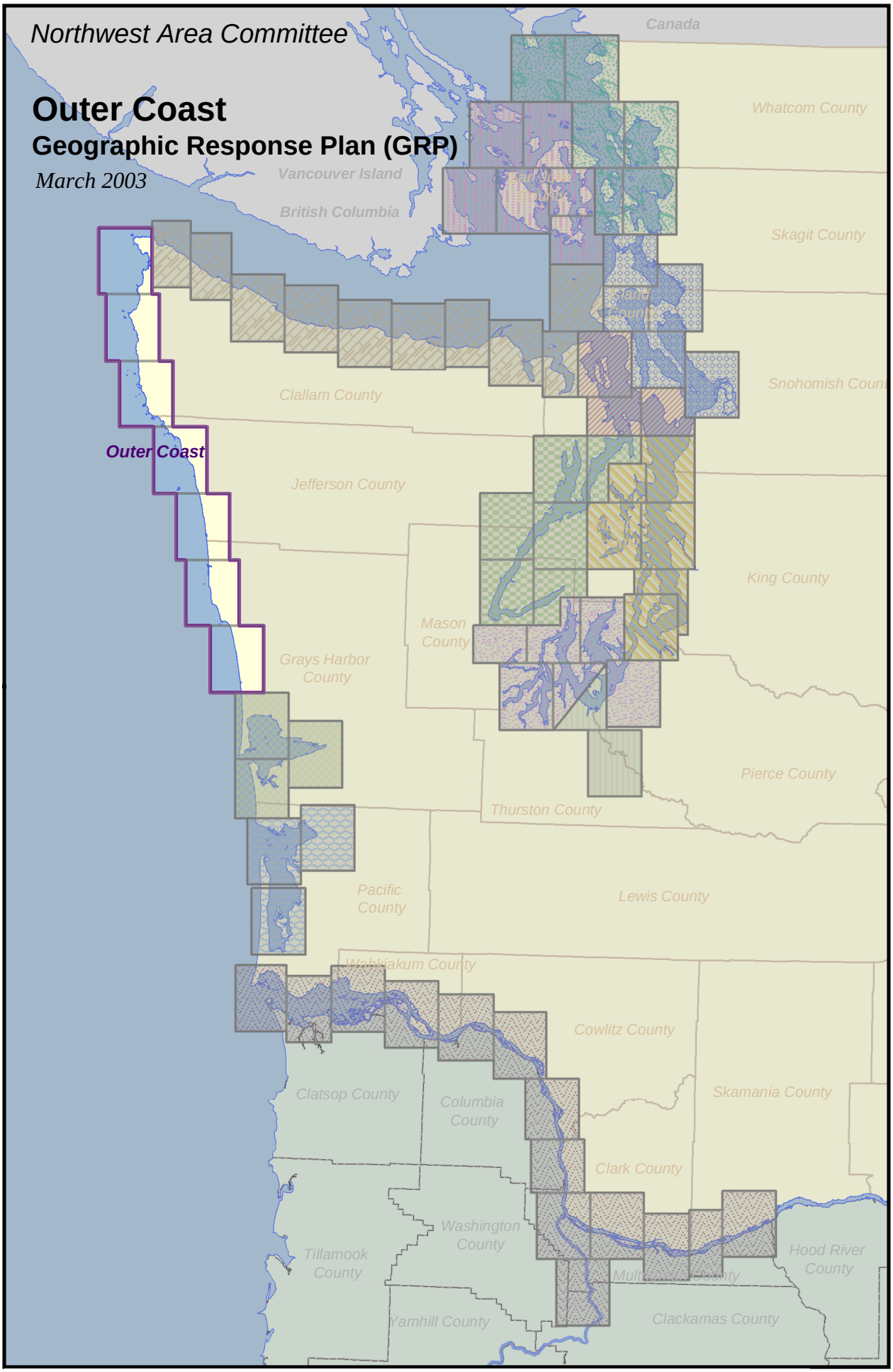

SPILL RESPONSE CONTACT SHEET

Required Notifications For Hazardous Substance or Oil Spills

USCG National Response Center ..... **(800) 424-8802**
In Oregon:
Department of Emergency Management ..... **(800) 452-0311**
In Washington:
Emergency Management Division ..... **(800) 258-5990**
Department of Ecology Northwest Regional Office ..... **(425) 649-7000**
Department of Ecology Southwest Regional Office ..... **(360) 407-6300**

U.S. Coast Guard

National Response Center	**(800) 424-8802**
Marine Safety Office Puget Sound:	
Watchstander	**(206) 217-6232**
Safety Office	(206) 217-6232
Marine Safety Office Portland:	
Watchstander	**(503) 240-9301**
Safety Office	(503) 240-9379
Pacific Strike Team	**(415) 883-3311**
District 13:	
MEP/drat	(206) 220-7210
Command Center	(206) 220-7001
Public Affairs	(206) 220-7237
Vessel Traffic Service (VTS)	**(206) 217-6050**

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Region 10 Spill Response	**(206) 553-1263**
Washington Ops Office	(360) 753-9083
Oregon Ops Office	(503) 326-3250
Idaho Ops Office	(208) 334-1450
RCRA/ CERCLA Hotline	(800) 424-9346
Public Affairs	**(206) 553-1203**

National Oceanic Atmosphere Administration

Scientific Support Coordination	(206) 526-6829
Weather	(206) 526-6087

Canadian

Marine Emergency Ops/Vessel Traffic	(604) 666-6011
Environmental Protection	(604) 666-6100
B.C. Environment	(604) 356-7721

Department of Interior

Environmental Affairs	(503) 231-6157
	(503) 621-3682

U.S. Navy

Naval Shipyard	**(360) 476-3466**
Naval Base Seattle	(360) 315-5440
Supervisor of Salvage	**(202) 695-0231**

Army Corps of Engineers

Hazards to Navigation	(206) 764-3400

Hoh Tribe

Tribal Office	(360) 374-6582
After Hours Emergencies	(360) 374-4020

Makah Tribe

Tribal Office	(360) 645-2201
After Hours Emergencies	(360) 645-2701

Quileute Tribe

Tribal Office	(360) 374-6163
After Hours Emergencies	(360) 374-9020

Quinault Nation

Tribal Office	(360) 276-8211
After Hours Emergencies	(360) 276-4422

Federal O.S.R.O./ State Approved Response Contractors

All Out Indust. & Env. Services	(360) 414-8655
Certified Cleaning Services, Inc.	(253) 536-5500
Clean Sound Cooperative, Inc.	**(425) 783-0908**
Cowlitz Clean Sweep, Inc.	(360) 423-6316
FOSS Environmental	**(800) 337-7455**
Global Diving and Salvage	(206) 623-0621
Guardian Industrial Services, Inc.	(253) 536-0455
Island Oil Spill Association	(360) 378-5322
Matrix Service, Inc.	(360) 676-4905
MSRC	(425) 252-1300
National Response Corporation	(206) 340-2772

Washington State

Department of Ecology Headquarters	(360) 407-6900
Southwest Region	**(360) 407-6300**
Northwest Region	**(425) 649-7000**
Central Region	**(509) 575-2490**
Eastern Region	**(509) 456-2926**
Department of Fish and Wildlife	**(360) 534-8233**
Emergency Management Division	(360) 438-8639
	(800) 258-5990
State Patrol	
Bellevue	(425) 455-7700
Tacoma	(253) 536-6210
Bremerton	(360) 478-4646

Oregon State

Department of Environmental Quality	(503) 229-5733
Emergency Management	**(503) 378-6377**
	(800) 452-0311

HOW TO USE THIS GEOGRAPHIC RESPONSE PLAN

Purpose of Geographic Response Plan (GRP)

This plan prioritizes resources to be protected and allows for immediate and proper action. By using this plan, the first responders to a spill can avoid the initial confusion that generally accompanies any spill.

Geographic Response Plans are used during the emergent phase of a spill which lasts from the time a spill occurs until the Unified Command is operating and/or the spill has been contained and cleaned up. Generally this lasts no more than 24 hours. The GRPs constitute the federal on-scene coordinators' and state on-scene coordinators' (Incident Commanders) "orders" during the emergent phase of the spill. During the project phase, the GRP will continue to be used, and the planned operation for the day will be found in the Incident Action Plan's Assignment List (ICS Form 204). The Assignment List is prepared in the Planning Section with input from natural resource trustees, the Incident Objectives (ICS Form 202), Operations Planning Worksheet (ICS Form 215), and Operations Section Chief.

Strategy Selection

Chapter 4 contains complete strategy descriptions in matrix form and strategy maps. The strategies depicted in Chapter 4 should be implemented as soon as possible, deploying strategies closest to the spill first. The priorities of deployment may be modified by the Incident Commander(s) after reviewing on scene information, including: tides, currents, weather conditions, oil type, initial trajectories, etc.

It is assumed that control and containment at the source is the number one priority of any response. If, in the responder's best judgment, this type of response is infeasible then the booming strategy priorities laid out in Chapter 4, Section 2 take precedence over containment and control.

It is important to note that strategies rely on the spill trajectory. A booming strategy concidered a high priority would not necessarily be implemented if the spill trajectory and booming location did not warrant action in that area. However, the strategies closest to the spill should be deployed first until spill trajectory information becomes available, and modifications to this plan must be approved by the Incident Commander(s).

The strategies discussed in this GRP have been designed for use with persistent oils and may not be suitable for other petroleum or hazardous substance products. For hazardous substance spills, refer to the Northwest Area Contingency Plan, Chapter 7000.

Standardized Response Language

In order to avoid confusion in response terminology, this GRP uses standard National Interagency Incident Management System, Incident Command System (NIIMS, ICS) terminology and strategy names, which are defined in Appendix A, Table A-1 (e.g. diversion, containment, exclusion).

OUTER COAST
Geographic Response Plan

Record of Changes

Date	Change Number	Summary of Changes	Initials of person making change
November 1, 1995	Draft Release	N/A	N/A
January 15, 1996	Original Release	Entire document revised	
March 2003	1st Change	Update of Chapter 4 using GIS based maps, and new priority tables based on trajectory modeling.	D Davis

Outer Coast Geographic Response Plan
Table of Contents

Outer Coast, Washington

GEOGRAPHIC RESPONSE PLAN

1. INTRODUCTION: SCOPE OF THIS PROJECT

Geographic Response Plans are intended to help the first responders to a spill avoid the initial confusion that generally accompanies any spill. This document serves as the federal and state on-scene-coordinators "orders" during a spill in the area covered by this GRP (see Chapter 3 for area covered). As such, it has been approved by the U.S. Coast Guard Marine Safety Office and the Washington State Department of Ecology Spills Program. Changes to this document are expected as more testing is conducted through drills, site visits, and actual use in spill situations. To submit comments, corrections, or suggestions please refer to Appendix C.

GRPs have been developed for the marine and inland waters of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho. They are prepared through the efforts and cooperation of the Washington Department of Ecology, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, Idaho State Emergency Response Commission, the U.S. Coast Guard, the Environmental Protection Agency, tribes, other state and federal agencies, response organizations, and local emergency responders.

GRPs were developed through workshops involving federal, state, and local oil spill emergency response experts, response contractors, and representatives from tribes, industry, ports, environmental organizations, and pilots. Workshop participants identified resources which require protection, developed operational strategies, and pinpointed logistical support. A similar process has been used for major updates.

Following the workshops, the data gathered was processed and reproduced in the form of maps and matrices which appear in Chapters 4 through 6. The maps in Chapters 5 and 6 were generated using Canvas. Maps for Chapter 4 were generated using ArcView GIS. The matrices were created using MS Excel, and the balance of each GRP was produced using MS Word.

The first goal of a GRP was to identify, with the assistance of the Washington State Natural Resource Damage Assessment Team, resources needing protection; response resources (boom, boat ramps, vessels, etc.) needed, site access and staging, tribal and local response community contacts, and local conditions (e.g. physical features, hydrology, currents and tides, winds and climate) that may affect response strategies. Note that GRPs only address protection of sensitive **public** resources. It is the responsibility of private resource owners and/or potentially liable parties to address protection of private resources (such as commercial marinas, private water intakes, and non-release aquaculture facilities).

Secondly, response strategies were developed based on the sensitive resources noted, hydrology, and climatic considerations. Individual response strategies identify the amount of boom necessary for implementation.

Draft strategy maps and matrices were sent out for review and consideration of strategy viability. Field verification was conducted for some strategies, and changes proposed by the participants were included in a semi-final draft, which was offered for final review to all interested parties and the participants of the field verification.

Finally, the general text of the GRP was compiled along with the site description, reference maps, and logistical support.

Items included in Logistical Support:

- Location of operations center for the central response organization;
- Local equipment and trained personnel;
- Local facilities and services and appropriate contacts for each;
- Site access & contacts;
- Staging areas;
- Helicopter and air support;
- Local experts;
- Volunteer organizations;
- Potential wildlife rehabilitation centers;
- Marinas, docks, piers, and boat ramps;
- Potential interim storage locations, permitting process;
- Damaged vessel safehavens;
- Vessel repairs & cleaning;
- Response times for bringing equipment in from other areas.

2. SITE DESCRIPTION

The outer coast of Washington state encompasses approximately 75 miles of shoreline between Cape Flattery and Grays Harbor. It is an ecologically rich and diverse area that includes some of the most scenic coastline in the world. Much of the coastal zone consists of wildlife sanctuaries.

Unlike most of Puget Sound, this region faces direct exposure to the constant waves and storms of the Pacific Ocean. Numerous forms of marine life thrive in this high energy environment. Kelp forests (*Nereocystis* and *Macrocystis*) provide important offshore habitat. Seabirds such as puffins, murres, marbled murrelets, gulls, and cormorants, and marine mammals such as harbor seals, sea otters and sea lions are at home here. Bald eagles are also common. Several of the rivers that empty into the Pacific Ocean are spawning areas for Chinook, Coho, and other anadramous fish. The coastal zone supports commercial fishing and some sport fishing areas, as well as many shellfish harvesting areas.

The Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary and Olympic National Park comprise much of the area, and indicate the importance of conservation for natural beauty and the diverse animal populations along the Outer Coast. Also included are 870 islands, rocks, and reefs which comprise the Flattery Rocks, Quillayute Needles, and Copalis National Wildlife Refuges managed by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service. In addition, the Makah Tribe, Quileute Tribe, Hoh Tribe, and Quinault Indian Nation each own land along the outer coast. Refer to Chapter 6 for detailed resource information.

2.1. Physical Features

Most of the outer coast is comprised of mixed sand and gravel beaches interrupted by rocky headlands. Small rocky islands lie offshore. Marsh areas and exposed tidal flats exist at the mouths of small creeks and rivers such as the Queets and Quillayute. In general, the northern part of the outer coast consists of rocky shores, inlets and coarse beaches; further south, it consists of sandy beaches and tidal flats. The outer coast includes the following shoreline habitats:[1]

Exposed rocky shores and seawalls
Wave-cut platforms
Mixed sand and gravel beaches
Medium to coarse grained sand beaches
Fine grained sand beaches
Gravel beaches with exposed rip rap
Sheltered rocky shores
Exposed tidal flat
Sheltered tidal flats
Marshes

2.2 Hydrology

In the winter, inshore coastal currents typically flow northward. This winter current causes the Columbia River plume typically to flow northward, parallel along the Washington coast to the Strait of Juan de Fuca (however, some outflow may extend south of the Columbia River entrance). This movement has been described by Barnes, Duxbury and Morse (1972) and Hickey (1989). During the summer, predominant currents flow south. Therefore, at this time of year the Columbia River plume moves

[1] National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Environmental Sensitivity Index, Strait of Juan de Fuca & Northern Puget Sound (Seattle: 1984).

southwest of the river entrance and further offshore. Natural collection areas of oil and debris often occur in fronts forming along the seaward portion of the plume.[2]

2.3 Currents and Tides

The oceanic current system off the Washington coast is comprised of the California current, Davidson current, and California undercurrent. The seasonal variation in the pattern of coastal circulation is the result of changes in direction of the dominant winds associated with large-scale atmospheric pressure cells over the Pacific Ocean.[3] The relatively wide and straight continental shelf off the coast tends to separate the nearshore surface current from the larger-scale California current. Winter winds typically cause the southward flowing California current to remain offshore while nearshore, the Davidson current, flows toward the north. In the summer, northerly winds extend the southward flowing California current over both nearshore and offshore areas. Since spring and fall are transitional periods, changes in the local wind field results in unpredictable current reversals. Reversals can also occur within one to two days of change in the seasonal pattern.[4] Local nearshore currents within approximately 10 miles of shore are influenced by winds, ocean currents, tides, river runoff and coastal configuration, resulting in a high degree of local variation. In addition, there are many areas of coast upwelling during the summer and downwelling during the winter.

Five to twenty miles offshore, away from the immediate influences of the coast, the tidal current is quite different from the current found in inland tidal waters. Instead of setting in one direction for a period of 6 hours and in the opposite direction during the following period of 6 hours, the tidal current offshore changes its direction continually, so that in a period of 12 1/2 hours it will have set in all directions of the compass. This type of current is called a rotary current. Generally, they are elliptoid in shape and have a northeast to southwest axis, flooding to the northeast, and ebbing to the southwest.

Although the only nearshore tidal current information available is for the Quillayute River entrance, which has an average flood at 0.3 knots 115° and an average ebb at 1.3 knots 345°, strong tidal influences should be expected near inlets.[5]

The mean tidal range (MHW-MLW) for the Washington coast is 6.6 to 6.3 feet and the diurnal range (MHHW-MLLW) is 8.7 to 8.14 feet.[6]

2.4 Winds

Storm systems are most intense during the winter season (November - February). On the average, there is a permanent low pressure system hovering over a broad region off the eastern end of the Aleutian Island chain of Alaska that generates a series of storms in the North Pacific Ocean during a typical season. The prevailing winds of this period tend to be from the southwest and west at 10 to 20.[7]

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[2] Simecek-Beatty, D., National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, General Cimatology and Physical Oceanography off Tillamook Bay/Northern Oregon Coast (Seattle 1994).
[3] National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Olympic Coast National marine Sanctuary, Final EIS (Washington D.C. 1993) Vol 1 pp. II-26.
[4] Simecek-Beatty, D., National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, General Cimatology and Physical Oceanography off Tillamook Bay/Northern Oregon Coast (Seattle 1994).
[5] National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Tidal Current Tables Pacific Coast of North and South America (1995)
[6] National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Tide Tables West Coast of North and South America (1995)
[7] Lilly, Kenneth E. Jr. Marine Weather of Western Washington Starpath (1983)

In the spring (March - May), the Pacific Northwest begins to feel the effects of the high pressure system that usually exists year round off the southern California coast. This system gradually moves northward so that weather fronts become weaker as they try to penetrate through the high. An occasional powerful weather front passes through western Washington. Winds associated with this period tend to be west to northwest at 10 to 20 mph. One notable exception is near the entrance to the Strait of Juan de Fuca, where the winds tend to be southerly curving from the west at Cape Flattery.

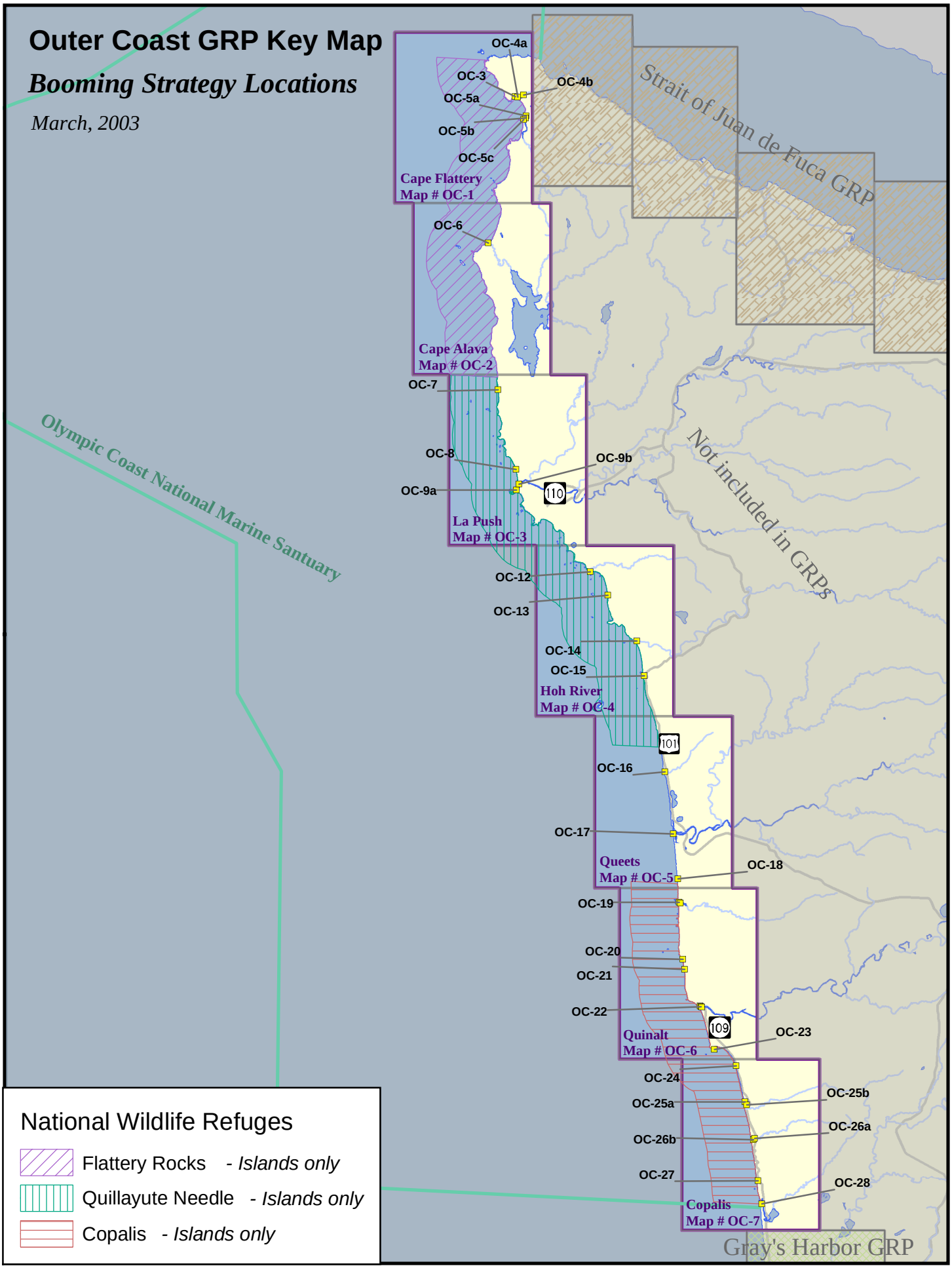
In the summer season (June - August), the high pressure cell becomes well developed and stops the majority of storms from reaching the coast with full force. Winds of gale force seldom occur during these months. Sea breezes from the west are common in the Strait of Juan de Fuca. If the high moves into eastern Washington, hot easterly winds bring very warm temperatures. The prevailing northwest winds draw into the strait, increasing toward evening and at times blowing 25 knots before midnight. However, this occurs only when the winds are strong outside.

In the fall (September -November), the high pressure cell that dominated the area weakens and begins to move southward as more storms impact it from the west. If the high stays over the coastal area or slightly inland, warm summer weather can persist until late October when the dominant high is replaced by a series of dominant lows, and the rain returns. The prevailing winds for this period tend to be from the southwest. The winds in this area are a result of diverse topography including the Olympic and Cascade Mountains. The westerly winds from the Pacific appear to flow to the north and south around the Olympics, causing what is commonly known as the "Puget Sound Convergence" on the eastern side.

2.5 Climate

Maritime air from the Pacific has an influence on the climate throughout the year. In late fall and winter, air reaching the coast is moist and about 45° F. The wet season begins in late September to October. From October through January, rain may be expected on about 26 days per month. The dry season begins in May with the driest period between mid-July and mid-August, with daytime temperatures in the upper sixties to low seventies. In summer and early fall, fog or low clouds form over the ocean and frequently move inland at night, but generally disappear by midday. In winter, under the influence of a surface high-pressure system, centered off the coast, fog, low clouds, and drizzle occur daily as long as this type of pressure pattern continues.[8]

[8] National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, United States Coast Pilot #7 Pacific Coast: California, Oregon, Washington, and Hawaii (1994)


Outer Coast GRP Key Map
Booming Strategy Locations
March, 2003
OC-4a
OC-3
OC-4b
OC-5a
OC-5b
OC-5c
Cape Flattery
Map # OC-1
OC-6
Cape Alava
Map # OC-2
OC-7
OC-8
OC-9b
OC-9a
110
La Push
Map # OC-3
OC-12
OC-13
OC-14
OC-15
Hoh River
Map # OC-4
101
OC-16
OC-17
Queets
Map # OC-5
OC-18
OC-19
OC-20
OC-21
OC-22
109
Quinalt
Map # OC-6
OC-23
OC-24
OC-25b
OC-25a
OC-26a
OC-26b
OC-27
OC-28
Copalis
Map # OC-7
Strait of Juan de Fuca GRP
Not included in GRPs
Olympic Coast National Marine Santuary
Gray's Harbor GRP
National Wildlife Refuges
Flattery Rocks - Islands only
Quillayute Needle - Islands only
Copalis - Islands only

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Summary of Protection Techniques

Protection Techniques	Description	Primary Logistical Requirements	Limitations
ONSHORE			
Beach Berms	A berm is constructed along the top of the mid-inter tidal zone from sediments ex-cavated along the downgradient side. The berm should be covered with plastic or geo-textile sheeting to minimize wave erosion.	• Bulldozer/Motor grader -1 • Personnel - equipment operator & 1 worker • Misc. - plastic or geotextile sheeting	• High wave energy • Large tidal range • Strong along shore currents
Geotextiles	A roll of geotextile, plastic sheeting, or other impermeable material is spread along the bottom of the supra-tidal zone & fastened to the underlying logs or stakes placed in the ground.	• Geotextile - 3 m wide rolls • Personnel - 5 • Misc. - stakes or tie-down cord	• Low sloped shoreline • High spring tides • Large storms
Sorbent Barriers	A barrier is constructed by installing two parallel lines of stakes across a channel, fastening wire mesh to the stakes & filling the space between with loose sorbents.	Per 30 meters of barrier • Wire mesh - 70 m x 2 m • Stakes - 20 • Sorbents - 30 m^2 • Personnel - 2 • Misc. - fasteners, support lines, additional stakes, etc.	• Waves > 25 cm • Currents > 0.5 m/s • Tidal range > 2 m
Inlet Dams	A dam is constructed across the channel using local soil or beach sediments to exclude oil from entering channel.	• Loader - 1 • Personnel - equipment operator & 1 worker or several workers w/shovels	• Waves > 25 cm • Tidal range exceeding dam height • Freshwater outflow

NEARSHORE			
Containment Booming	Boom is deployed in a "U" shape in front of the oncoming slick. The ends of the booms are anchored by work boats or drogues. The oil is contained within the "U" & prevented from reaching the shore.	For 150 meters Slick: • Boom - 280 m • Boats - 2 • Personnel - boat crews & 4 boom tenders • Misc. - tow lines, drogues, connectors, etc.	• High winds • Swells > 2 m • Breaking waves > 50 cm • Currents > 1.0 m/s
Exclusion Booming	Boom is deployed across or around sensitive areas & anchored in place. Approaching oil is deflected or contained by boom.	Per 300 meters of Boom • Boats - 1 • Personnel - boat crew & 3 boom tenders • Misc.- 6 anchors, anchor line, buoys, etc.	• Currents > 0.5 m/s • Breaking waves > 50 cm • Water depth > 20 m
Deflection Booming	Boom is deployed from the shoreline away from the approaching slick & anchored or held in place with a work boat. Oil is deflected away from shoreline.	Single Boom, 0.75 m/s knot current • Boom - 60 m • Boats - 1 • Personnel - boat crew + 3 • Misc. - 3 anchors, line, buoys, recovery unit	• Currents > 1.0 m/s • Breaking waves > 50 cm
Diversion Booming	Boom is deployed from the shoreline at an angle towards the approaching slick & anchored or held in place with a work boat. Oil is diverted towards the shoreline for recovery.	Single Boom, 0.75 m/s knot current • Boom - 60 m • boats - 1 • Personnel - boat crew + 3 • Misc. - 3 anchors, line, buoys, recovery unit	• Currents > 1.0 m/s • Breaking waves > 50 cm
Skimming	Self-propelled skimmers work back & forth along the leading edge of a windrow to recover the oil. Booms may be deployed from the front of a skimmer in a "V" configuration to increase sweep width. Portable skimmers are placed within containment booms in the area of heaviest oil concentration.	Self-propelled (None) Towed • Boom - 200 m • Boats - 2 • Personnel - boat crews & 4 boom tenders • Misc. - tow lines, bridles, connectors, etc. Portable • Hoses - 30 m discharge • Oil storage - 2000 liters	• High winds • Swells > 2 m • Breaking waves > 50 cm • Currents > 1.0 m/s

Source is R. Miller of Clean Sound Cooperative.

Appendix B: Original Geographic Response Plan Contributors

Industry and Response Contractors
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Trygve Enger, Foss Environmental
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Julie Knight, Island Oil Spills Association
Hugh Maffett, Marine Spill Response Corporation
Mac McCarthy, Clean Sound Cooperative
Bill Park, Marine Spill Response Corporation
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Lisa Stone, Marine Spill Response Corporation

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USFWS
Louise Vicencio

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Dick Logan
Brett Manning
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Ron Skinnarland

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Jeff Skriletz
Barry Troutman

Governor's Office of Indian Affairs
Jennifer L. Scott

Office of Marine Safety
Roy Robertson
Cindy Moore

Tribes

Quinault Indian Nation
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Pauline Capoeman
Michael Cardwell-Snqhepi'nes
Julie Figg
Paul Griffehte
Lisa Hall
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David Molen
Van Rosaud
John Sims
Larry Workman
Keith Zany

Quileute Tribe
Mitch Lesoing

Makah Tribe
Vince Cooke

*** Special thanks to Thom Davis for his extensive effort in developing draft strategy information prior to the 1995 workshops.**

Appendix C: Geographic Response Plan Comments/Corrections/Suggestions

If you have any questions regarding this document or find any errors, please notify one of the following agencies: or use tear out sheet (page C-3)

- Washington Department of Ecology, SPPR program, Natural Resources Unit
- USCG Marine Safety Office Puget Sound, Planning Department
- USCG Marine Safety Office Portland
- Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
- Idaho Emergency Response Commission
- Environmental Protection Agency Region 10

Phone Numbers:

Washington DOE	(360) 407-6972
USCG MSO Puget Sound	(206) 217-6213
USCG MSO Portland	(503) 240-9307
Oregon DEQ	(503) 229-5774
Idaho ERC	(208) 334-3263
EPA	(206) 553-6901

Bulletin Board System (BBS):

USCG MSO Puget Sound	(206) 217-6216
USCG MSO Portland	(503) 240-9308

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USCG MSO Puget Sound	jlehto@pacnorwest.uscg.mil
USCG MSO Portland	mwilcox@pacnorwest.uscg.mil
USEPA	sheldrake.beth@epamail.epa.gov

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Commanding Officer
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Washington Department Of Ecology
SPPR Program
Natural Resources Unit
P.O. Box 47600
Olympia, WA 98504-7600

Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
Water Quality Division
811 SW Sixth Avenue
Portland, OR 97204

Office Of The Governor
Idaho Emergency Response Commission
1109 Main
Statehouse
Boise, ID 83720-7000

Environmental Protection Agency
Emergency Response Branch
1200 Sixth Avenue
Seattle, WA 98101

Geographic Response Plan

Comments/Corrections/Suggestions

Directions:
Fill in your name, address, agency, and phone number. Fill in the blanks regarding the location of information in the plan being commented on. Make comments in the space provided. Add extra sheets as necessary. Submit to:

Dale Davis
Department of Ecology
Spills Program
300 Desmond Drive
P.O. Box 47600
Olympia, WA 98504-7600
dald461@ecy.wa.gov

Name: _____ Title:_____ Agency:_____

Address:_____

City: _____ State/Province:_____ Zip/Postal Code:_____

Phone: (____) _____ E-Mail:_____

GRP:_____Page Number:_____

Location on page (chapter, section, paragraph) (e.g. 2.1, paragraph 3):_____

Comments:_____

Northwest Area Committee
c/o Washington Department of Ecology
Spills Program
Natural Resources Unit - GRP Corrections
P.O. Box 47600
Olympia, WA 98504-7600